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REED, H. B. *The morals of monopoly and competition.* (Menasha, Wis.: Banta Pub. Co. 1916. Pp. 143.)

To be reviewed.

STEVENS, W. H. S. *Unfair competition. A study of certain practices. With some reference to the trust problem in the United States of America.* (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press. 1916. Pp. xii, 265. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.

WYER, S. S. *Reasonableness and legal right of the minimum charge in public utility services.* (New York: Am. Gas Inst. 1917. \$1.)

*Report of the differential rates committee.* (New York: National Commercial Gas Association. 1917. Pp. 99, 29.)

*United States Steel Corporation. Transcript of record, October term, 1916, no. 481, United States vs. United States Steel Corporation et al., appeal from district court for district of New Jersey; pleadings, orders, etc.* (Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 1916. Pp. 386.)

*Truster og karteller, en bok om privatmonopoler.* (Kristiania: J. W. Cappelen. 1916. Pp. 216.)

### Labor and Labor Organizations

*Truancy and Non-Attendance in the Chicago Schools: A Study of the Social Aspects of the Compulsory Education and Child Labor Legislation of Illinois.* By EDITH ABBOTT and SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1917. Pp. xiii, 472. \$2.)

Clear recognition of the essential features of legislation and methods of administration capable of protecting children in fact as well as in theory is the keynote of this valuable study of the two supplemental problems of school attendance and child labor. Here are presented a history of the school attendance and child labor laws of Illinois, a critical description of present conditions in Chicago, and a series of concrete recommendations for improvement both in laws and in methods of administration.

Though emphasis is laid upon methods of putting and keeping children in school, most of the material could just as well have been used under such a title as "Child labor laws and their administration in Chicago." On the one hand, as the purpose of child labor legislation is not merely to keep children out of industry but to keep them in school, the two problems are merely two approaches to the same goal. On the other hand, as all careful administrators of child labor laws have been or are being driven to the conclusion that factory inspection is not alone adequate to

keep children out of industry, it is becoming clear that the only thoroughly efficient method of enforcing a child labor law is to enforce a carefully dovetailed school attendance law. The chapter on *The Transfer System*, for example, is a valuable contribution to our understanding of an essential feature of good child labor law enforcement. Even the chapter on *The Parental School*, though describing a school which can at present be used only for children under working age, points out clearly the method of treatment which would prevent older children from drifting into vagrancy while ostensibly "hunting for a job." And the chapter on *The School Census* throws into relief the corner-stone of thorough enforcement not only of the attendance law but of the child labor law.

The chief recommendations made by the authors for improvements in the child labor law are: first, the creation of a state board or department of education with the duty of issuing employment certificates and of supervising and standardizing the enforcement of the school attendance laws, including the taking of the school census throughout the state; second, the raising of the minimum age for employment from fourteen to sixteen years; third, the requirement before the issuance of an employment certificate of a minimum of physical development which shall insure that no child shall be put to work when he is physically unfit for work and of an educational minimum equivalent to knowledge of the English language and of the usual grade studies at least through the sixth grade; fourth, the requirement that a child shall have a promise of employment before he can be given a certificate and that his employer shall return the certificate when he quits work; fifth, provision for regular attendance at special continuation classes of children under eighteen who are temporarily out of work; sixth, the establishment of a system of compulsory day continuation schools for all working children under eighteen years of age; and seventh, provision for securing jobs for children through the local school authorities.

This book should be carefully read by every administrative officer in charge of the enforcement of school attendance or child labor laws, and also by every person who contemplates the difficult task of drafting such legislation. Practically every feature of the system recommended for Illinois is in effect in one or more other states. Yet even in states which have much better laws and much better methods of administration than Illinois this study will be

found suggestive, for as yet no single state has in effect all the essential features as here outlined of a thorough system of school attendance and child labor legislation.

HELEN L. SUMNER.

#### NEW BOOKS

BOWERS, W. A. *Strike breakers and their private armies.* (Harrisburg, Pa.: William A. Bowers. 1916. Pp. xx, 105. 25c.)

FAY, A. H. *Metal-mine accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1915.* Technical paper 168, Bureau of Mines. (Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 1917. Pp. 114.)

GOKHALE, S. L. *The unemployment problem, cause and cure, by "Analyticus."* (Schenectady, N. Y.: Sociology Club. 1916. Pp. 170. 50c.)

MARCUS, J. *The power of unionism.* (Boston: United Labor Pub. Co. 1916. Pp. 92. 60c.)

PRATO, G. *Sulle premesse economiche del contratto collettivo di lavoro.* (Torino: Bocca. 1916. Pp. 76.)

A study of the theory of collective bargaining. The author traces the development of thought through Mill and his followers. He surveys the notable developments in labor legislation as they reflect the principles of labor organization—*e. g.*, hindrances upon fluidity through bars to immigration. He studies the results of experience with trade-union actions in various countries. The sketch is worked out in a good deal of detail, drawing upon a large and diverse literature, but it is inevitably suggestive rather than convincing because the complexity of the subject is such that either a highly intensive study should be made or an extensive study should be undertaken upon a much larger scale. Even as it stands, however, it is bound to be helpful to students of labor problems. The author holds with those who believe that the case for trade-union economics is still to be proved.

R. F. F.

SWENSON, R. J. *Public regulation of the rate of wages.* (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson. Pp. 74. 50c.)

*Arbitration between Switchmen's Union of North America and railroads.* Two volumes. (New York: Bureau of Information of the Eastern Railways. 1916. Pp. 1495.)

*Hearing before the committee on interstate commerce, United States Senate . . . on bills in connection with legislation relative to the threatened strike . . . 1916.* Sen. Doc. 549. (Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 1916. Pp. 171.)

*Labor disputes and public service corporations. A series of addresses and papers presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, November 22-23, 1916.* (New York: Acad. Pol. Sci. 1917. Pp. 190. \$1.50.)